

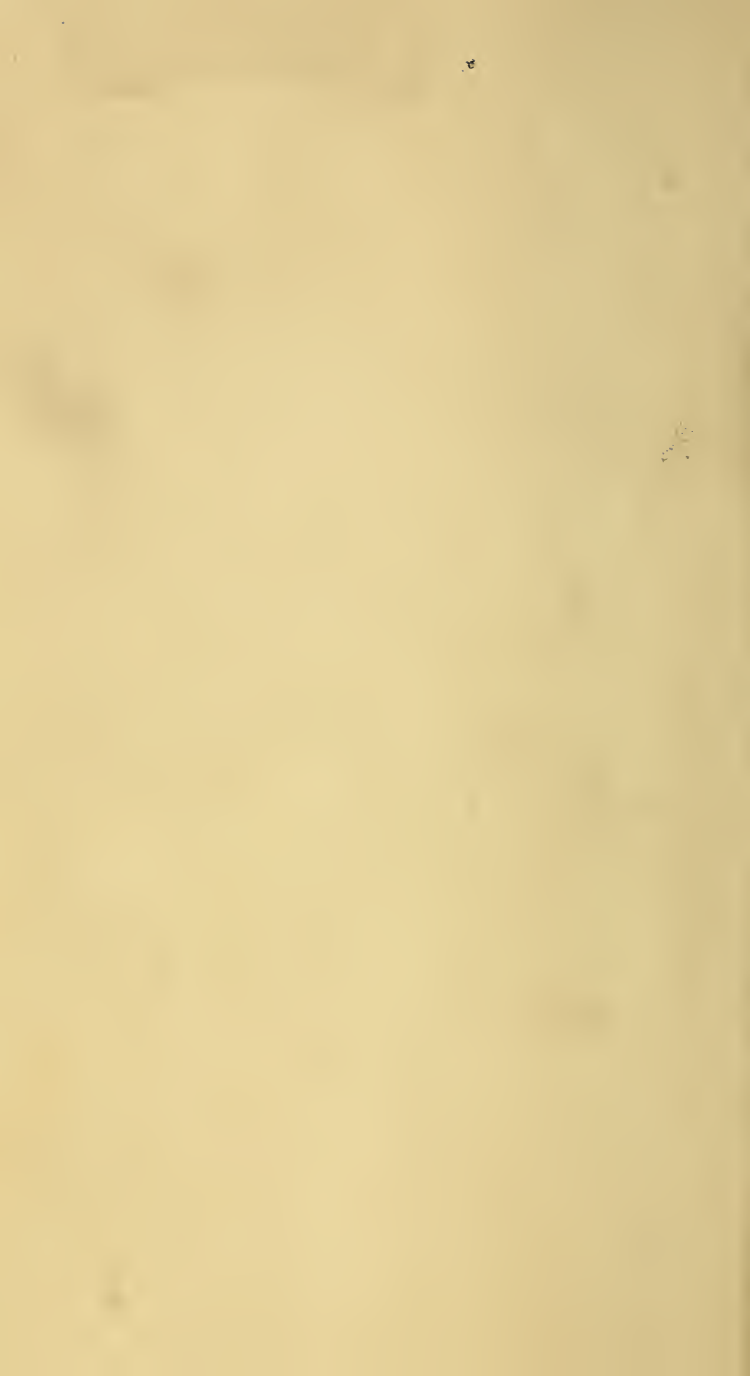


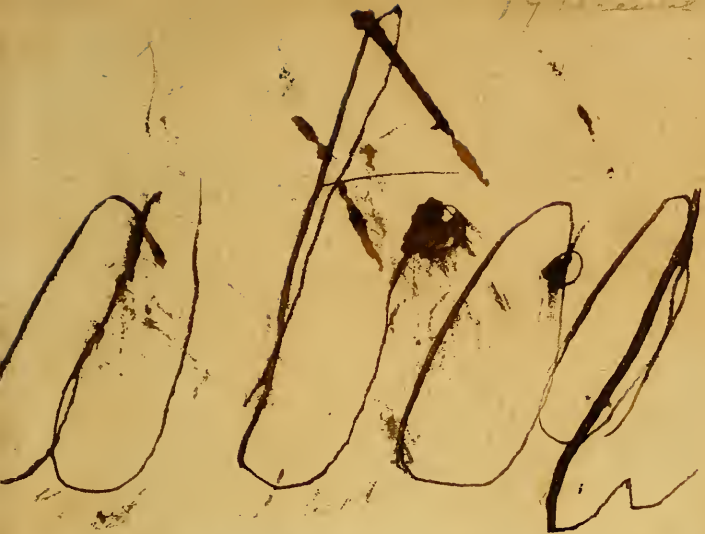
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SHORT AND EASY

INTRODUCTION

TO

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.



A

SHORT AND EASY
INTRODUCTION

TO

ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

Explaining those Parts of it, which are most
necessary and useful, in Speaking or
Writing.

First drawn up for the Use of

Miss DAVIES'S BOARDING-SCHOOL,
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A

SHORT AND EASY

INTRODUCTION, &c.

Q. **W**HAT is Grammar?

A. Grammar, in general, is a collection of rules, for speaking or writing any language with propriety.

Q. What is the particular business of English Grammar?

A. To teach the rules which apply to the English language.

Q. What does Grammar treat of?

A. Grammar treats more immediately of Words as connected together in Sentences.

Q. Of what do Words consist?

A. Words consist of Syllables, and Syllables are made up of Letters, one or more.

B

OF

OF LETTERS.

Q. **H**OW many Letters are there in English?

A. Twenty-six: which may be written small or large.

Small Letters,

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

Large Letters.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.—The latter are called Capitals.

Q. When are the Capital Letters used?

A. At the beginning of sentences, and lines in poetry, to distinguish proper names, and other remarkable words.

Q. How are these Letters distinguished?

A. Into Vowels and Consonants: six are Vowels, and all the rest Consonants.

Q. Which are the six Vowels?

A. A, e, i, o, u, y.

Q. Why

Q. Why are those six Letters called Vowels ?

A. They are called Vowels, because each letter may be distinctly sounded by itself.

Q. When are these vowels called Diphthongs ?

A. When two of them are united together in one sound, as, *ai, oi, ou.*

Q. Why are the other twenty letters called Consonants ?

A. Because they cannot be perfectly sounded, unless a vowel be joined to them.

O F S Y L L A B L E S .

Q. **W**HAT is a Syllable ?

A. A Syllable is any number of letters, one of which must always be a vowel, giving together a distinct sound, and forming a word, or part of a word.

Q. What is Spelling ?

A. Spelling is the art of reading, by first naming singly the letters that form a Syllable,

then pronouncing that Syllable ; and if there are more than one in a word, joining them together as you go on, to form that word. Thus, for example,

Parfimony, *P, a, r*, Par ; *f, i*, fi ; Parfi ; *m, o*, mo, Parfimo ; *n, y*, ny, Parfimony.

O F W O R D S.

Q. **H**OW many kinds or sorts of words are there in the English language?

A. Nine ; commonly called parts of speech.

Q. What names are given them ?

A. Noun, Article, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

O F N O U N S.

Q. **W**HAT is a Noun ?

A. A Noun is the name of any thing, as *a Book, a Tree, &c.*

Q. Why

Q. Why is it sometimes called a Substantive?

A. Because it declares it's own meaning, and requires no other word to be joined with it for that purpose; as *Man, Angel, &c.*

Q. How many kinds of Nouns are there?

A. Two; proper and common.

Q. What is a Noun proper?

A. The name of any individual person or place is a Noun proper; as *Thomas, London, &c.*

Q. What are Nouns common?

A. Nouns common are such names as express the kinds or sorts of things, as *Animal, Horse, &c.*

OF THE NUMBERS OF NOUNS.

Q. **H**OW many Numbers have Nouns?

A. Two, the singular and plural.

Q. How are they known or distinguished?

A. The singular speaketh but of one single thing, as, *a Book*; the plural, of more than one, as, *Books.*

Q. How is the Substantive singular made plural.

A. By adding *s* or *es* to it, as *Book, Books, Box, Boxes.*

Q. Is it always so formed?

A. No, there are many exceptions to this rule.

Q. Give me some examples?

A. 1. In some words ending in *f* the *f* is changed into a *v*, for the sound's sake, as *Leaf* in the plural is *Leaves*; *Calf, Calves*:
 2. In some words the plural is formed by adding *en* or *ren*, as *Ox, Oxen, Child, Children.*
 3. Sometimes by changing *a* to *e*, as *Man, Men*; and sometimes, 4. By changing several letters in the word, as *Penny, Pence, Mouse, Mice, Foot, Feet, &c.* And, 5. In some few words derived from the Hebrew, the plural is formed by adding *im* to the singular, as *Cherub, Cherubim.*

Q. Have all Nouns a singular number?

A. No; from the nature of the things they express, some Nouns have no singular number, as *Ashes, Snuffers, Scissors, Wages, &c.*

Q. Have

Q. Have all Nouns a plural Number ?

A. No ; for the same reason some Nouns have no plural, as the proper names of men and cities, rivers, &c. *Wheat, Pitch, Gold,* and some others.

Q. Is the plural termination of words always different from the singular ?

A. No : in some words it is the same, as *Sheep, Deer.*

OF THE CASES OF NOUNS.

Q. **W**HAT do you mean by the Cases of Nouns ?

A. The Cases of Nouns are their different Endings, to express the different connexions or relations of things one to another.

Q. How many Cases have Substantives ?

A. In the English language, Nouns have only two different Terminations or Endings for Cases ; namely, the Nominative, and the Genitive or Possessive.

Q. What is the Nominative Case ?

A. The

A. The Nominative Case simply expresseth the name of the thing, as, *a Boy, a Book.*

Q. What is the Genitive or Possessive Case?

A. The Possessive Case expresses the thing to which another thing belongs, or which may be said to possess or have a property in that other thing.

Q. How may this Case be known?

A. It is formed by adding *s* to the end of the word, with an apostrophe or comma before it, as, *The Boy's Book, The Man's Virtue*; that is, *The Book of the Boy, the Virtue of the Man, or the Virtue which the Man is possessed of.*

Q. Has the English language no other method to express the connexions or relations of one thing to another, than by changing the ending of the Substantive?

A. Yes, it generally uses for this purpose articles or prepositions, *A, the, of, to, for, O, from,* or *by,* which partly answer to the variation of the end of the Substantive, in some other languages.

OF THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

Q. **W**HAT do you mean by the Gender of Nouns?

A. By the Gender of Nouns is meant that form, by which the difference of sex is distinguished.

Q. How many Genders are there?

A. Two; the Masculine or Male, the Fœminine or Female.

Q. Are all Nouns of these Genders?

A. No; some Nouns are of neither Gender, called therefore Neuter; chiefly applied to the names of things without life.

Q. Do Nouns admit of variation to express the Gender?

A. Yes; to express the Gender some vary in their ending, as Prince, *Princess*; Actor, *Actress*; Hero, *Heroine*; Executor, *Executrix*; and some others.

Q. Do we not sometimes use different words to express different Genders?

A. Yes,

A. Yes, in a few instances ; as *Man*, *Woman* ; *Boy*, *Girl* ; *Horse*, *Mare* ; *Duck*, *Drake* ; and some others.

Q. But how is the distinction of Genders usually and most commonly made ?

A. By the words *He*, for the masculine ; *She*, for the foeminine ; *It*, for the neuter ; that is, when it is neither masculine nor foeminine ; as, *He* is a *Man*, *She* is a *Woman*, *It* is a *Pen*.

OF ARTICLES.

Q. **W**HAT is an Article ?

A. An Article is a word set before Nouns, to point them out, and fix the extent of their signification.

Q. How many Articles are there in the English language ?

A. Two ; *A*, which for the sound's sake is made *An*, when the word that follows it begins with a vowel ; and *The*.

Q. What

Q. What is the proper use of the Article *A* or *An*?

A. It serves to point out one single thing of the kind, without determining what particular thing is meant, as *A* Book, *An* Inkhorn; that is, any sort of Book, any kind of Inkhorn.

Q. What is the proper use of the Article *The*?

A. The Article *The* determines what particular thing or things are meant, as, This is *the* Book I lost, the very individual Book: These are *the* Men I saw yesterday.

Q. Is the Article always placed immediately before the Noun?

A. No; sometimes many words come in between them, as, *A* most humane and excellent *Man*.

Q. Is not a Noun often used without either of these Articles before it?

A. Yes; and it is then taken in its widest and most extensive sense; thus, *Man*, without *A* or *The* before it, signifies *all Mankind*; *Books*, signify *all kinds of Books*.

Q. Can

Q. Can you with propriety place the Article *A* before a Noun of the plural number ?

A. No ; because this Article points out only one single thing, A Book, A Pen, we must not say, A Books, A Pens.

Q. May you place the Article *The* before a Noun of the plural number ?

A. Yes ; this Article may be placed before either a singular or plural Noun, because it determines the particular thing meant, if one ; and which they are, if more : as, the Book, or the Books ; the Pen, or the Pens.

OF PRONOUNS.

Q. **W**HAT is a Pronoun ?

A. It is a word used instead of a Noun, to avoid a too frequent repetition of the Noun.

Q. How may Pronouns be distinguished ?

A. Into personal Pronouns, which have the nature of Substantives, and, as such,

stand by themselves ; as, *I, Thou, He* ; and Adjective Pronouns, which have the nature of Adjectives, and, as such, are joined to Substantives, as, *Thy, My, Our, Their*.

Q. Why are the first kind called Personal Pronouns ?

A. Because they mark the person or persons who are the subject of any discourse.

Q. How many persons may be the subject of any discourse ?

A. Three ; the person who speaks, the person to whom he speaks, or some other person.

Q. How are these three persons called ?

A. The first, second, and third persons, denoted by the words, *I, Thou, He*.

Q. Have they a plural number ?

A. Yes, the same as Nouns ; because the Nouns they refer to may be either singular or plural.

Q. Have these personal Pronouns Genders ?

A. Only the third person singular, which

has the three Genders, Masculine, *He*; Fœminine, *She*; Neuter, *It*; because this Pronoun refers to a person not present.

Q. Have these personal Pronouns Cases?

A. Yes, three; the Nominative, the Genitive or Possessive Cases, like Nouns; and moreover the Objective Case, following Verbs or Prepositions.

Q. Repeat the Personal Pronouns according to their persons and numbers.

A. Singular. Plural.

I, Thou, He. We, Ye or You, They.

Q. Repeat the Personal Pronouns according to their Cases in each number.

What are the Cases of the first person?

A. Singular. Plural.

Nom. I. We.

Poss. Mine. Our or our's.

Obj. Me. Us.

Q. What are the Cases of the second person?

A. Singular.

A. Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Thou.	Ye or you.
Poss. Thy or thine.	Your's or your.
Obj. Thine.	You.

Q. What are the Cases of the third person Masculine ?

A. Singular.	Plural.
Nom. He.	They.
Poss. His.	Their or their's.
Obj. Him.	Them.

Q. What are the Cases of the third person Fœmine ?

A. Singular.	Plural.
Nom. She.	They.
Poss. Her's.	Their's.
Obj. Her.	Them.

Q. What are the Cases of the third person Neuter ?

A. Singular.	Plural.
Nom. It.	They.
Poss. It's.	Their's.
Obj. It.	Them.

Q. Which are the Adjective Pronouns ?

A. They are of several kinds, and some of them thus varied to express Number or Cases, *My, mine; thy, thine; who, whose, whom; one, one's; other, other's; this, these; that, those; self, selves, &c.*

Q. Are not some Pronouns without any variation?

A. Yes; as, *Which, what, each, every, whether, either, any, some, none, &c.*

Q. Are not some Pronouns distinguished by the name of Relatives?

A. Yes; three principally, *Who, which, that.*

Q. Why are they called Relatives?

A. Because they relate, or more directly refer, to some Substantive going before.

Q. What is that Substantive therefore called?

A. The Antecedent, which signifies going before.

Q. Are they used for any other purpose?

A. Yes; they are also used to connect the following part of the sentence with the
foregoing.

foregoing, and sentences one with another :
Of which more hereafter.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Q. **W**HAT is an Adjective?

A. An Adjective is a word added or joined to a Substantive, and generally going before it, to express it's quality or property, as, A *good* Man, a *bad* Man, a *fine* House, &c.

Q. Do Adjectives admit of any variation?

A. They never vary on account of Number, Gender, or Case, but only to form different degrees of Comparison.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Two ; the Comparative and the Superlative.

Q. What do you mean by the Comparative Degree?

A. The Comparative Degree is used when

the quality expressed by the Adjective is meant to be somewhat increased or diminished.

Q. How is it formed ?

A. By adding *r* or *er* to the Adjective, as, Great, *greater* ; small, *smaller*.

Q. What is the Superlative Degree ?

A. The Superlative Degree is used when the quality expressed by the Adjective is meant to be increased or diminished to the utmost.

Q. How is it formed ?

A. By adding *st* or *est* to the end of the simple Adjective, as, Great, *greatest* ; small, *smallest* ; wise, *wisest*.

Q. Is there any other way of forming these Degrees of Comparison ?

A. Yes ; the words *more* and *most* have the same effect, as, Wiser, or *more* wise ; wisest, or *most* wise.

Q. Are these two forms of Comparison to be used together ?

A. No ;

A. No; we must not say more wiser, most wisest, more longer, most longest, &c.

Q. Are the above invariable rules for forming the Degrees of Comparison?

A. No; there are many words in this respect irregular; that is, their Degrees of Comparison are not formed by these rules, as, *Good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; many, more, most*; and some others.

OF V E R B S.

Q. **W**HAT is a Verb?

A. A word signifying to do, to suffer, or to be.

Q. How are Verbs distinguished?

A. Into Verbs Active, Passive, and Neuter.

Q. What is a Verb Active?

A. A Verb Active expresseth an action, as, *To praise.*

Q. What is a Verb Passive?

A. A Verb

A. A Verb Passive expresseth the suffering or receiving an action, as, *To be praised*.

Q. What general rule is there for distinguishing Verbs Active and Passive ?

A. When the agent takes the lead in a sentence, the Verb following is Active, as, *William praised Mary*. When the object or patient takes the lead, the Verb following is Passive, as, *Mary is praised by William*.

Q. What is a Verb Neuter ?

A. A Verb Neuter expresseth neither action nor passion, but merely being, or some condition or circumstance of being, and it's sense is complete without a Noun following it, as, *I am, I rest*.

Q. Are the same Verbs ever used both in an Active and Neuter sense ?

A. Yes ; and which of these senses they bear in any particular sentence, may be known by considering the nature of the thing which they speak of : As, *Thomas dances*, and *Thomas dances a Minuet* ; in the former of which the Verb is Neuter, in the latter Active.

Q. What are the chief things to be considered in a Verb ?

A. It's Person, Number, Time, and Mode.

Q. What do you mean by the Person of a Verb ?

A. It's agreement with one or other of the personal Pronouns, *I, Thou, He*, in either the singular or plural number.

Q. Does it not sometimes vary it's ending, to express or agree with different Persons or Numbers ?

A. Yes, as, *I love, thou lovest, he loveth, &c.*

Q. With what does the Verb agree in Number ?

A. It agrees in Number with the number of the Noun or Pronoun going before it, as, *The Man hateth me, They love me.*

OF THE MODES OF VERBS.

Q. WHAT are the Modes of Verbs ?

A. The Modes of Verbs are the Methods of using the Verb to represent the *manner* of the Being, Action, or Passion, expressed by that Verb.

Q. How many Modes of Verbs are there in English ?

A. Four : the Indicative, the Imperative, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

Q. What is the Indicative Mode ?

A. The Indicative Mode simply declareth somewhat, or asketh a question, as, *I read. Readeſt thou ?*

Q. What is the Imperative Mode ?

A. The Imperative Mode commandeth, entreateth, or permitteth, as, *Read thou, or, let him read.*

Q. What is the Subjunctive Mode ?

A. The Subjunctive Mode expreſſeth the
Action

Action or Being as possible or impossible, fit or unfit, as doubtful or uncertain.

Q. Why is it called the Subjunctive Mode?

A. Because for the most part it depends on some other Verb, or has a Conjunction before it, as, *I may love, If I love, I wish I could love.*

Q. What is the Infinitive Mode?

A. The Infinitive Mode expresseth the Verb without any limitation of person or number, and generally with the Præposition, *to*, before it, as, *To love.*

Q. What is a Participle?

A. A Participle is part of a Verb, which sometimes partakes of the nature of an Adjective.

Q. How many Participles has a Verb?

A. Two; one of the Present Tense, ending in *ing*, as *loving*; and one of the Præterite Tense, called also the Passive Participle, ending in *ed*; or in *d* only, when the Verb ends in *e*, as, *turn, turned*; *love, loved.*

OF THE TENSES OF VERBS.

Q. **W**HAT do you mean by the Tenses of Verbs ?

A. The manner of using the Verb to express the different times in which any thing is represented as existing, acting, or acted upon.

Q. What is the first natural Division of Time ?

A. Into Past, Present, and Future.

Q. What follows from hence ?

A. That there are three Tenses, which may be called Primary or Indefinite Tenses.

Q. Which are they ?

A. The Present, the Præterite or Past, and Future.

Q. Have we no occasion to speak of Time, but as Present, Past, and Future ?

A. Yes ; we have often occasion to speak of Time with some further particular distinction

inction or limitation, that is, as passing or imperfect, or as finished and perfect.

Q. What follows from this ?

A. Two Tenses, to mark these particular distinctions in each of the primary Tenses, which may be called Definitive Tenses.

Q. Which are they ?

A. Present imperfect, I am loving.

Present perfect, I have loved.

Past imperfect, or,
Præter imperfect, } I was loving.

Past perfect, or
Præter perfect, } I had loved.

Future imperfect, I shall be loving.

Future perfect, I shall have loved.

Q. How are these different times expressed ?

A. The Verb sometimes varies its termination to express different times ; but very often uses also the assistance of other words for this purpose.

Q. What are these words called ?

D

A. Auxiliaries,

A. Auxiliaries, or Helpers, put before the Verb as signs of the Tense; as, I *do* love, I *am* loved, &c.

Q. Which are the principal of these?

A. *Have, be, do, let, may, can, shall, will, must.*

Q. Are not some of these Verbs?

A. Yes; some of them are proper Verbs, but sometimes are used only as signs of the Person, Numbers, Tenses, and Mode of other Verbs.

Q. How are they varied according to Person, Number, Time, and Mode? and first, how is *Have* varied?

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I have.	We have.
2.	Thou hast.	Ye have.
3.	He hath or has.	They have.

Præterite

Præterite Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I had.	We had.
2.	Thou hadst.	Ye had.
3.	He had.	They had.

Future Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I shall or will have.	We shall or will have.
2.	Thou shalt or wilt have.	Ye shall or will have.
3.	He shall or will have.	They shall or will have.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	Let me have.	Let us have.
2.	Have thou, or do thou have.	Have ye, or do ye have.
3.	Let him have.	Let them have.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I have.	We have.
2.	Thou have.	Ye have.
3.	He have.	They have.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present, To have : Past, To have had.

Participle.

Present, Having : Perfect, Had : Past,
Having had.

Q. How is the Auxiliary *Be* varied ?

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I am.	We are.
2.	Thou art.	Ye are.
3.	He is.	They are.
		Præterite

Præterite Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I was.	We were.
2.	Thou wast.	Ye were.
3.	He was.	They were.

Future Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I shall or will be.	We shall or will be.
2.	Thou shalt or wilt be.	Ye shall or will be.
3.	He shall or will be.	They shall or will be.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	Let me be.	Let us be.
2.	Be or be thou.	Be or be ye.
3.	Let him be.	Let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	If I be.	If we be.
2.	If thou beest.	If ye be.
3.	If he be.	If they be.

Præterite Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	If I were.	If we were.
2.	If thou wert.	If ye were.
3.	If he were.	If they were.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present, To be : Past, To have been.

Participle.

Present, Being : Perfect, Been : Past,
Having been.

Q. How

Q. How is the Auxiliary *Do* varied ?

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I do.	We do.
2.	Thou doest or dost.	Ye do.
3.	He doeth or does.	They do.

Præterite Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I did.	We did.
2.	Thou didst.	Ye did.
3.	He did.	They did.

Participle.

Present, Doing : Præterite, Done.

Q. What Variations has the Auxiliary *May* ?

A. *May, mayest ; might, mightest.*

Q. What

Q. What are the Variations of the Auxiliary *Can* ?

A. *Can, canst ; could, couldst.*

Q. How is the Auxiliary *Shall* varied ?

A. *Shall, shalt ; should, shouldest.*

Q. What are the Variations of the Auxiliary *Will* ?

A. *Will, wilt ; would, wouldest.*

Q. Have *Let* and *Must* any Variations ?

A. *Must* varies not ; nor has *Let* any variation as an Auxiliary.

Q. How is a Verb Active, with its Auxiliaries, varied through it's Persons, Numbers, Modes, and Primary or Indefinite Times or Tenses ?

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I love or do love.	We love.
2.	Thou lovest or doest love.	} Ye love.
3.	He loveth or doth love.	

Past

Past Time, or Præterite Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I loved or have loved.	We loved or have loved.
2.	Thou lovedst or hast loved.	Ye loved or have loved.
3.	He loved or hath loved.	They loved or have loved.

Future Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I shall or will love.	We shall or will love.
2.	Thou shalt or wilt love.	Ye shall or will love.
3.	He shall or will love.	They shall or will love.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	Let me love.	Let us love.
2.	Love thou, or do thou love.	Love ye, or do ye love.
3.	Let him love.	Let them love.

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I may or can love.	We may or can love.
2.	Thou mayest or canst love.	Ye may or can love.
3.	He may or can love.	They may or can love.

Past Time, or Præterite Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I might love.	We might love.
2.	Thou mightest love.	} Ye might love.
3.	He might love.	

And,

I could, or should, or would.

Thou couldst, shouldest, or wouldest love
or have loved.

Future

Future Tense.

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	I shall have loved.	We shall have loved.
2.	Thou shalt have loved.	Ye shall have loved.
3.	He shall have loved.	They shall have loved.

Q. What may be particularly observed of the Tenses of this Mode?

A. That in this Subjunctive Mode the precise Time of the Verb is very much determined by the nature and drift of the sentence.

Q. How comes this to pass?

A. Because the Verb and Auxiliary of the Present Tense often carry with them a Future Sense, and the Auxiliaries *Should* and *Would* are used to express the Present and Future, as well as the Past Time.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present Tense, To love.

Past, To have loved.

Participle.

Present, Loving.

Perfect, Loved.

Past, Having loved.

Q. Why have you not the Variations of the Definite Tenses set down here?

A. Because they change not the Termination of the Verb, but consist only of the proper Variations of the Auxiliary, joined to the Present or Perfect Participle, which have been already given.

Q. How is a Verb Passive varied?

A. The Verb Passive does not vary its Termination at all, which is the same as the Perfect Participle.

Q. How then are the Persons, Numbers, Times, and Modes expressed?

A. By the Auxiliary *Be*, through all it's Variations, joined to it; as, I *am* loved, I *was* loved, I *have been* loved, If I *were* loved, &c.

Q. How is the Verb Neuter varied?

A. In general like the Active, though, in many instances, it admits the Passive form, still retaining it's Neuter signification.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

Q. **D**O you remember how we said the Past Time Active and the Participle Perfect, or Passive, are formed?

A. Yes; by adding to the Verb *ed*, or *d* only, when the Verb ends in *e*, as, Turn, turned; love, loved.

Q. What are Irregular Verbs?

A. Those which vary from this rule in forming the Præterite Tense, or Perfect Participle, are called Irregular. *For a table of Irregular Verbs, see the Appendix.*

OF ADVERBS.

Q. WHAT are Adverbs?

A. Adverbs are words added chiefly to Verbs or Adjectives, to mark some circumstance or manner of an action, as, *wisely*, that is, in a *wise manner*; *now*, that is, *at this time*.

Q. How many kinds of Adverbs are there?

A. Adverbs are divided into many kinds, but the principal of them are Adverbs of place, as, *Here*, *There*; those of time, as, *often*, *sometimes*; and those of quality or manner, as, *wisely*, *happily*, &c.

Q. How do many of them end in the English language?

A. Very many of them end in *ly*, as, *Happily*, *Wisely*, &c. and are derived from Adjectives, by adding this syllable to them, as, *Wise*, *wisely*; *happy*, *happily*.

Q. Do Adverbs admit of any variation?

A. No,

A. No, except some few, which admit of degrees of comparison, as, *Often, oftener, oftenest; well, better, best; soon, sooner, soonest.*

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Q. **W**HAT is the use of Conjunctions?

A. To join words and sentences together, as, *You and I went out, but it rained and we returned.*

Q. How many sorts or kinds of Conjunctions are there?

A. Principally two; copulative and disjunctive.

Q. What is the use of the Copulative Conjunction?

A. The use of the Copulative Conjunction is to connect or to continue the sentence.

Q. What is the use of the Disjunctive Conjunction?

A. The use of the Disjunctive is likewise to connect and continue the sentence, but to mark at the same time opposition or distinction in the sense of the things spoken of, as, *or, but, than, although, unless, &c.* It is one or other; This is a good Book, *but* not perfect, &c.

OF PRÆPOSITIONS.

Q. **W**HAT is a Præposition?

A. A Præposition is a word put before other words, to shew the relation of words to each other; such as, *Of, from, with, to.* He bought it *with* money; He went *from* London *to* Hackney.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

Q. **W**HAT is an Interjection?

A. An Interjection is a word introduced into a sentence, denoting some sudden or peculiar emotion or passion of the mind, as, *Ab! Oh! Alas! &c.*

O F S E N T E N C E S .

Q. **W**HAT is a Sentence ?

A. A Sentence is a certain number of words connected together, and so constructed as to make a complete sense.

Q. On what does the just form and construction of such words depend ?

A. Chiefly on their concord or agreement, and on their government and position.

Q. What do you mean by the Concord or Agreement of Words ?

A. One word is said to agree with another, when it is required to be in like Case, Number, Gender, or Person.

Q. What do you mean by the Government of Words ?

A. One word governs another, when it causeth that other to be in some Case or Mode.

Q. What is meant by the Position of Words?

A. By the Position of Words is meant the due and proper order of them in a Sentence, so as to express the sense intended.

Q. How may Sentences be divided?

A. Into Simple and Compound.

Q. What is a Simple Sentence?

A. A Simple Sentence has in it but one agent or subject, and one Verb, or two with the latter in the Infinitive Mode, and may also include one object; as, Mary improves her Time; and, Mary loves *to* improve her Time.

OF THE CONCORD OR AGREEMENT OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE.

Q. **W**HAT does the Verb agree with?

A. The Verb agrees with it's Subject or Nominative Case, in Number and Person, as, *I love, thou lovest, we love, they love.*

Q. Has

Q. Has every Verb a Subject or Nominative Case?

A. Yes; every Verb has a Subject or Nominative Case, expressed or implied.

Q. What, beside a single subject, may become the Subject or Nominative Case to the Verb?

A. A Noun signifying more than one thing may become the Nominative Case to the Verb, and then the Verb may be put either in the Singular or Plural number, as, *My people is foolish, they have not known me.*

Q. Is there any thing else that may become the Subject of the Verb?

A. Yes; the Infinitive Mode, or even a clause of a sentence, as, *To err is human; To mourn for our Friends without Measure, is Folly.*

Q. What do Adjectives agree with?

A. Adjectives, having no variation of Gender or Number, cannot but agree in these respects with their Substantives.

Q. Are

Q. Are there no Adjectives then that vary on account of number ?

A. Yes ; a few Pronominal Adjectives, which have the Plural Number, and agree in Number with their Substantives, as, *This, that, enough ; this man, these men, that boy, those boys, food enough, apples enow.*

Q. Do not some Pronominal Adjectives agree with Nouns of the Singular Number only ?

A. Yes ; *Each, every, either,* agree with Nouns of the Singular Number only ; as, *Each Man* in his Order ; *Every good Man* shall be happy ; He loves *neither,* nor *either* cares for *him ; Either* you or I are wrong.

Q. With what do Pronouns agree ?

A. Pronouns must agree with the Nouns they represent, or stand for, in Number and Gender, as, *George II. was King of Great-Britain, he was Grandfather to George III. Charlotte is Queen of Great-Britain, she was born in Germany.*

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
WORDS.

Q. IF a Pronoun comes before a Verb,
in what Case shall it be put ?

A. If a Pronoun comes before a Verb,
it shall be in the Nominative Case, as, *I*
love, *we* hear.

Q. But if it follows the Verb ?

A. Then it shall be in the Objective Case,
as, He told *me*, I love *him*..

Q. Is there no exception to this rule ?

A. The Verb *to be*, unless it is in the
Infinitive Mode, is followed by the Nomi-
native Case of the Pronoun, as, This is *he*,
Who art *thou*, It is *I*.

Q. How may the Relation of Property
or Possession be expressed ?

A. The Relation of Property or Possession
may be expressed by the Possessive Case, as,
The *King's* Forces were victorious ; Teach
me to feel *another's* Woe.

Q. If

Q. If one Verb follows another, in what Mode shall the latter be put?

A. If one Verb follows another, it shall be put in the Infinitive Mode, with the Particle *to* before it, as, Boys love *to play*.

Q. Is not the Particle *to* sometimes omitted?

A. Yes; it is sometimes omitted after the Verbs, Bid, Dare, Make, Hear, See, and some others.

Q. What Case follows the Participle Present?

A. The Participle Present governs the Objective Case of the Pronoun, as, We were seeking *him*; He was admonishing *us*.

Q. What Case do Præpositions govern?

A. Præpositions govern the Objective Case of the Pronoun; as, He came with *me*; I ran from *him*.

Q. Have Adverbs and Interjections any government?

A. Adverbs

A. Adverbs and Interjections have no government.

OF THE POSITION OF WORDS.

Q. **W**HAT is the usual place for the Nominative Case, denoting the Agent or Subject of Affirmation in an Affirmative Sentence?

A. The Nominative Case, denoting the Subject in an Affirmative Sentence, usually goes before the Verb, as, *The Fire burns.*

Q. What is its usual place in an Interrogative Sentence?

A. In an Interrogative Sentence it either follows the Verb, or comes between the Auxiliary and the Verb, as, *Lovest thou?* or *dost thou love?*

A. What is its place in an Imperative Sentence?

A. In an Imperative Sentence it usually follows the Imperative Mode of the Verb; as, *Go, thou Trifler.*

Q. What

Q. What is the usual place for the Objective Case, denoting the object of an Affirmation ?

A. It follows the Verb Active, as, Education forms the *Mind*. But if the Verb is passive, the Agent and Object change places, as, The *Mind* is *formed* by Education.

Q. What is the usual place of the Adjective ?

A. Immediately before the Substantive, as, A *good* Man, a *fine* House.

Q. But does it not sometimes follow the Substantive ?

A. Yes ; when a clause of a sentence depends upon the Adjective, the Adjective is placed after the Substantive, as, A *Man* is *generous* to his Enemies.

Q. What is the most convenient place for an Adverb, or separate clause of a Sentence ?

A. Between the Subject and the Verb ; as, Alexander *entirely* conquered Darius. Alexander, *in three Battles*, conquered Darius.

Q. Is this a constant rule ?

A. No ; Adverbs often precede the Adjectives, and follow the Verbs with which they are connected, as, Humility is not only a *very* excellent Virtue, but a *very* agreeable accomplishment.

Q. Where is the usual place of a Præposition ?

A. A Præposition is usually placed before the word to which it relates, as, He went *from* London *to* Hackney.

Q. But is it not sometimes placed at the end of a sentence ?

A. Yes ; as, Whom do you live *with*.

Q. Is not the common order of words frequently changed ?

A. Yes ; especially in poetry, in all ways in which it may be done without obscurity or ambiguity.

Q. We have said that Sentences may be divided into Simple and Compound : Of Simple Sentences you have spoken, but

F

what

what do you mean by a Compound Sentence?

A. Two or more Simple Sentences joined together by one or more connective words, become a Compounded Sentence, as, Blessed is the Man, *who* feareth the Lord, *and* keepeth his Commandments.

Q. How many sorts of Words are there, which connect Sentences?

A. Two; Relatives and Conjunctions.

Q. What do Relatives agree with?

A. The Relatives *Who*, *Which*, *That*, having no variation of Gender or Number, cannot but agree with their Antecedents.

Q. But do not some Relatives vary to express Gender, Number, and Person?

A. Yes; and these agree in Gender, Number, and Person, with their Antecedents.

Q. Must every Relative have an Antecedent to which it refers?

A. Yes; every Relative must have an Antecedent, either expressed or understood.

Q. Are

Q. Are the Relatives *Who* and *Which*, *What* and *That*, applied alike to things and persons?

A. No; *Who* is applied to persons only, and *Which*, to things; as, Blessed is the Man *who* feareth always; Our Father, *who* art in Heaven; The Thing *which* you gave me; The Book *which* you lent me. The Pronoun *That* refers either to Persons or Things, and *What* often includes the Antecedent and Relative.

Q. Is not the Relative sometimes the Nominative Case to the Verb?

A. Yes; when no other Nominative comes between it and the Verb; for otherwise the Relative is governed by some Verb or Præposition in it's own Member of the Sentence.

Q. In what Case shall the Relative *Who* be put after the Conjunction *Than*?

A. The Relative *Who*, when it refers to no Verb or Præposition understood, must, after the Conjunction *Than*, be put in the Objective Case, as, ———Than *whom*,
Satan except, none higher sat.

N. B. When *This* or *These*, *That* or *Those*, refer to a preceding Sentence, *This* or *These* refer to the latter, *That* or *Those* to the former member or clause of it.

Q. What is the usual place of the Relatives *Who*, *Which*, and *That*, in a Sentence?

A. The Relatives *Who*, *Which*, and *That*, follow their Antecedents, and ought clearly to point them out.

Q. Is not the Relative often omitted in a Sentence?

A. Yes; the Relative is often understood or omitted, as, The Man I love, that is, The Man *whom* I love.

Q. What other sort of words, beside Relatives, did you say connect Sentences?

A. Conjunctions.

Q. Have these any Government?

A. They have no Government of Cases, but they have sometimes a Government of Modes; some require the Indicative, some the Subjunctive Mode after them; others have no influence at all on the Mode.

Q. Have

Q. Have not some Conjunctions correspondent Conjunctions belonging to them ?

A. Yes ; so that in the following member of the Sentence, the latter Conjunction answers to the former ; as, for example,

In the following member of the Sentence,

Although requires *Yet*, or *Nevertheless*.

Whether..... *Or*.

Either..... *Or*.

Neither..... *Nor*.

As..... *So*, implying comparison.

As..... *As*, implying a comparison of equality ;

So..... *That*, expressing a consequence

A N
A P P E N D I X,

C O N T A I N I N G

A C A T A L O G U E O F V E R B S.

I R R E G U L A R L Y I N F L E C T E D.

N. B. When the regular Form is also used,
an Asterism is put.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle</i>
A BIDE.	Abode.	Abode.
Arise,	Arose.	Arisen.
Awake.	Awoke.*	Awoke.*
Bear, <i>or bring</i> <i>forth.</i>	Bare.	Born.
Bear, <i>or carry.</i>	Bore,	Borne.
Beat.	Beat.	Beaten.
Begin.	Began.	Begun.
Bereave.	Bereft.*	Bereft.*
Befeech.	Befought.	Befought.
Bid.	Bade.	Bidden.
		Bind.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Bind.	Bound.	Bound.
Bite.	Bit.	Bitten.
Blow.	Blew.	Blown.
Bleed.	Bled.	Bled.
Break.	Brake.	Broken, broke.
Breed.	Bred.	Bred.
Bring.	Brought.	Brought.
Burst.	Burst.	Burst, bursten.
Buy.	Bought.	Bought.
Cast.	Cast.	Cast.
Catch.	Caught.*	Caught.*
Chide.	Chid.	Chidden.
Chuse.	Chose.	Chosen.
Cleave.	Clave.	Cloven, cleft
Cling.	Clung.	Clung
Clothe.	Clad.*	Clad.*
Come.	Came.	Come.
Cost.	Cost.	Cost
Creep.	Crept.	Crept.
Crow.	Crew.	Crowed.
Cut.	Cut.	Cut.
Dare.	Durst.*	Dared.
Die.	Died.	Dead.
Dig.	Dug.*	Dug.*
Draw.	Drew.	Drawn

Drink.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Drink.	Drank.	Drunk.
Drive.	Drove.	Driven
Eat.	Ate.	Eaten.
Fall.	Fell.	Fallen.
Feed.	Fed.	Fed.
Fight.	Fought.	Fought.
Find.	Found.	Found.
Flee, <i>from an</i>	Fled.	Fled.
<i>Enemy.</i>		
Fling.	Flung.	Flung.
Fly, <i>as a Bird.</i>	Flew,	Flown.
Forfake.	Forfook.	Forfaken.
Freeze.	Froze.	Frozen.
Get.	Gat, got.	Gotten.
Give.	Gave.	Given
Gnaw.	Gnawed.	Gnawn.
Go.	Went.	Gone.
Grind.	Ground.	Ground.
Grow.	Grew.	Grown.
Hang.	Hung.*	Hung, hanged.
Hew.	Hewed.	Hewn.
Hide.	Hid.	Hidden.
Hit.	Hit.	Hit
Hold.	Held.	Holden, held.
Hurt.	Hurt.	Hurt,
		Keep.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Keep.	Kept.	Kept.
Knit.	Knitted.	Knitted, knit.
Know.	Knew.	Known.
Lay.	Laid.	Laid, lain.
Lead.	Led.	Led.
Leave.	Left.	Left.
Lend.	Lent.	Lent.
Lie.	Lay.	Lain.
Load.	Loaded.	Loaden, laden.
Lose.	Lost.	Lost.
Make.	Made.	Made.
Meet.	Met.	Met.
Mow.	Mowed.	Mown.*
Pay.	Paid.	Paid.
Put.	Put	Put.
—	Quoth he.	—
Read.	Read.	Read.
Rend.	Rent.	Rent.
Ride.	Rode.	Ridden
Ring.	Rung, rang.	Rung.
Rive.	Rived.	Riven.
Rise,	Rose.	Risen.
Run.	Ran.	Run.
Saw.	Sawed.	Sawn.
Say.	Said.	Said.

See.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
See.	Saw.	Seen.
Seek.	Sought.	Sought.
Seethe.	Seethed.	Sodden.
Sell.	Sold.	Sold.
Send.	Sent.	Sent.
Set.	Set.	Set.
Shake.	Shook.	Shaken.
Shave.	Shaved.	Shaven.
Shear.	Sheared.	Shorn.
Shed.	Shed.	Shed.
Shine.	Shone.	Shone.
Shoe.	Shod.	Shod.
Shoot.	Shot.	Shot.
Show. } Shew. }	Showed. Shewed.	Shown. Shewn.
Shrink.	Shrank, shrunk,	Shrunk.
Shut.	Shut.	Shut.
Sing.	Sang.	Sung.
Sink.	Sunk.	Sunk.
Sit.	Sate.	Sat.
Slay.	Slew.	Slain.
Slide.	Slided, slid.	Slidden.
Sleep.	Slept.	Slept.
Slink.	Slunk.	Slunk.
Sling.	Slung.	Slung.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle</i>
Slit.	Slit.	Slit.
Smite.	Smote.	Smitten.
Sow.	Sowed.	Sown.
Speak.	Spoke.	Spoken.
Speed.	Sped.	Sped.
Spend.	Spent.	Spent.
Spin.	Spun.	Spun.
Spit.	Spat.	Spitten.
Split.	Split.	Split.
Spread.	Spread.	Spread.
Spring.	Sprung, sprang.	Sprung.
Stand.	Stood.	Stood.
Steal.	Stole.	Stolen.
Stick.	Stuck.	Stuck.
Sting.	Stung.	Stung.
Stink.	Stank.	Stunk.
Stride.	Strode, strid.	Stridden.
Strike.	Struck.	Stricken.
String.	Strung.	Strung.
Strive.	Strove.	Striven.
Strow.	Strowed.	Strown.
Swear.	Swore, sware.	Sworn.
Sweat.	Sweat.	Sweat.
Swell.	Swelled.	Swollen.
Swim.	Swam.	Swum.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Swing.	Swung.	Swung.
Take.	Took.	Taken.
Teach.	Taught.	Taught.
Tear.	Tore, tare.	Torn.
Tell.	Told.	Told.
Think.	Thought.	Thought.
Thrive.	Throve.	Thriven.
Throw.	Threw.	Thrown.
Thrust.	Thrust.	Thrust.
Tread.	Trode.	Trodden.
Wax.	Waxed.	Waxen.
Wear.	Wore.	Worn.
Weave.	Wove.	Woven.
Weep.	Wept.	Wept.
Win.	Won.	Won.
Wind.	Wound.	Wound.
Work.	Wrought.	Wrought.
Wring.	Wrung.	Wrung.
Write.	Wrote.	Written.
Writhe.	Writhed.	Writhen.

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